

# **Times-Dispatch**

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## **Wall Street and the Black Flag.**

In 1856 Union Pacific Railroad common stock sold at 75 per share. Yesterday the same stock sold at 155. This increase of \$80.00 per share in ten years—more than 5,000 per cent.—which means that the original investment in 1856 has multiplied itself more than five-fold every year for ten years, would have abundantly satisfied any one but the money-mad cormorants of Wall Street. But to Messrs. Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gates, and their fellows, even the stupendous advance brought about by a decade of unparalleled prosperity could not satiate the lust for wealth or quench the desire "to make a little turn."

The plan by which the little turn was made makes Jesse James look like a street beggar and Robin Hood and Dick Turpin like nursery pets. The stake of \$5,000,000 was wrung from concealment, fraud and unconscionable breach of trust from lawful owners, or from dupes who were bitterly and outrageously deceived. At the average yearly earning capacity of \$500 it would take fifty thousand men, working twelve months, to save as much in salaries as one corrupted and corrupting band of financial brigands looted in two hours. But men must eat, and talking \$200 as the possible savings per annum per worker, it would need the labors of one hundred and twenty-five thousand honest toilers to amass by a whole year's labor what a piratical crew of gilded anarchists despoiled in less than a day.

A director is a trustee for the stockholders—a guardian of their interests and a protector of their rights. It is difficult to characterize the moral perversion of those directors who kept secret a piece of news that vitally affected every stockholder, concealed their real action, and even gave out misleading reports, so that the public might, by lying devices, be led to dispose of its holdings at less than their market value. It is flagrant, unpunished and triumphant breaches of law and morals that make the socialists and give them their arguments. It is such men as these that are the real enemies of the society in which they live.

## **The Race Question on the Railroads.**

No one, perhaps, has ever regarded the Jim Crow system on Southern railways as a perfect and impeccable device. It has appealed to those who have adopted it only as the best way known to them of coping with certain very obvious nuisances. That it should bring some difficulties in its train was foreseen and inevitable.

One of the disagreeable possibilities of the system has recently been demonstrated in the case of a Mr. Thurman against the Southern Railway in Kentucky. Mr. Thurman, it seems, is of African complexion, though as free of African blood as any other Caucasian. A railway conductor, however, misled by his dark skin, insisted on his leaving the white car and taking his seat in that reserved for colored passengers. Mr. Thurman brought suit against the road, and the court ruled against him on the ground that the railroad company was "not liable merely because in the exercise of ordinary care it mistook the race to which a passenger belonged."

That an injustice was done to Mr. Thurman in consigning him to the Jim Crow department is apparent, but the ruling of the court appears perfectly sound. It is impossible for all conductors and brakemen to be qualified clinic experts. They can do no more in each case than use sound common sense and their best judgment. If the result bears hardly on brunettes they seem to have no means of protecting themselves other than to stop using the cars.

## **Climate North and South.**

The Times-Dispatch had supposed that the Mobile Register lived in the warm belt, but that esteemed contemporary says that "a citizen comes back home from a visit North and tells of distressful experiences with the heat. He is glad to get to the gulf coast again, where he finds very great relief. He is correct in his opinion that, as to the weather, particularly, there is no place like home."

The Register then draws a contrast between the heat of the North and the heat of the South, saying that in the North it comes in chunks and knocks folks on the head and "prostrates" them, while in Mobile the sunstroke is seldom heard of, and death from hotness practically unknown.

"It would seem," adds the Register, "that there is just so much heat apportioned to each section, and that for the North it is concentrated and delivered in a lump, so to speak, while for the South it is spread thin over the four months of our summer. We like it best thin."

But the situation is better still in Richmond. The heat does not come in Northern chunks, nor is it spread like a thin garment over the whole year. We have

four distinct, well-defined seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter. Spring, like ethereal mildness, leads us gently and pleasantly on to summer, and while summer has its hot spells, they rarely last longer than three or four days, when they are "broken" by refreshing showers. And it is a rare thing that the nights are too hot for refreshing sleep, if only one's bed-chamber has the right exposure. After summer comes autumn, "nodding over the yellow plain." First September, with its wide fields of goldenrod and forests more gaudy in venture of yellow, purple and red than when they were clothed in living green. October but makes the richest tints more deep, until November's frosts turn all to brown. In these three months—autumn from September 15th to November 15th—our climate is as nearly perfect as Nature makes it, and the air is a divine ether, delightful and invigorating.

In winter, we have "cold snaps," which give us ice and snow and sports which delight the young folks; but, like the "hot spells" of summer, they do not last long enough to cause suffering.

In short, Virginia climate, like other conditions in Virginia, is very near ideal in all seasons.

## **Out of Thine Own Mouth.**

"If all judges should take the same view of Judge Boykin," says our contemporary, the law should be amended or repealed. Why? Is The Times-Dispatch in favor of repealing a law because it is designed to shield the people from a traffic which would be injurious to the morals and material interest of a community? Surely not.

The high and noble stand which our esteemed contemporary has always taken upon questions designed to elevate the people to a higher standard of morals and citizenship would preclude any such charge.

If we do not mistake Judge Boykin's position, there is no point that "he halts at." He stands ready to grant license whenever the parties applying can prove that the "sale of liquor is not injurious to the morals, etc., of the community."

Does anyone expect a Judge to grant a license when the community is not so completely won? Surely not. If so he would be unworthy of the position of Judge.

The Times-Dispatch is mistaken. The News does not regard the law in question as prohibitory. No, the law does not prohibit the granting of license to any liquor who can prove to the satisfaction of the court that the sale of liquor is not "injurious to the morals of the community." When that has been done, then the Judge should by all means grant the license.

No, the News is in favor of granting license to any community where the sale of liquor will not be injurious to the morals or material interest of said community. That is our position.

Now we again call upon our esteemed contemporary to state whether or not he is in favor of granting a license to sell liquor in any community where the morals and material interests of the people will be injured. That is the point at issue, and one in which we hope The Times-Dispatch will not fail to answer with directness and not by "circumlocution."—South Boston News.

Our contemporary is not frank. He says that he does not regard the law as prohibitory, and in the next breath says in substance that no conscientious Judge can grant license under its restrictions. The position of The Times-Dispatch is that the law should not be evasive. That it is prohibitory it should be "so denominated in the court."

As to the last question put to The Times-Dispatch, this paper is not in favor of State prohibition, for reasons which have been often stated. The Times-Dispatch favors local option—it is in favor of allowing the voters of every community to settle this question for themselves, is our contemporary answered?

In discussing the increase in Union Pacific dividends the New York Evening Post says:

In Wall Street, phrase, payment of 10 per cent. dividends a year, instead of 6 as in the twelfth month past, would "discount" not only this new investment revenue, but the increase shown in earnings during an industrial "boom year." When the "discounting" is in contemplation, prudent financiers are apt to qualify their financial announcements. Like the Lackawanna or the Illinois Central, they will make the change cautiously. The severest and most abundantly merited criticism cannot be leveled against the Steel Corporation was that they went out of their way to assure the public that the dividend would be permanent. Union Pacific's directors have exposed themselves to precisely the same criticism.

They are at pains to collect that the 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend is "regular," and hence, by inference, will be continuous; the stock is pronounced to be on a formal "ten per cent. basis." Such action, under existing circumstances, cannot be held against the Steel Corporation. The conservative policy hitherto ascribed to the Union Pacific Company. That the step is taken at a time when the wave of prosperity is quite possibly at the crest, and when all inside and outside the corporation are looking wistfully to the outside public, renders it probable that the consequences, in other companies, will be extremely mischievous.

If I. M. Edward VII., by the grace of God King of England and Emperor of India, may need all his armies if he hopes to get away with his share of the latest Harriman coup.

# **Rhymes for To-Day**

## **A Lie of Ancient Rome.**

A Senator of ancient Rome,  
 Quite late one night was going home,  
 With his hie, hae, hoo,  
 As he walked around the block,  
 And the moon was on the grand old Colosseum.  
 Profoundly wished that conscript peer  
 To halt a hansom character.  
 With his hie, hae, hoo,  
 As he trudged around the block,  
 But he didn't have the Roman coin to fee 'em.

At last he said, "Great Caesar's ghost!  
 I'm either stolen, strayed or lost  
 With his hie, hae, hoo,  
 It is nearly three o'clock.  
 And seven moons are shining on the  
 Tiber."  
 I've looked too much, meseems, whence  
 On Scipio's Palatine punch,  
 With his hie, hae, hoo,  
 And this walk around the block  
 Is hard upon a jolly old lumber.

At last he walked so far, they say,  
 He passed the noble Appian Way  
 With his hie, hae, hoo—  
 It gave him such a shock  
 That he almost lost his Latin conjugation,  
 When a praetorian on his round  
 That rashly roving Roman found,  
 "And he said, 'Hie hunc!'  
 If ye haven't got no bunk,  
 Come hither and I'll lock you in the station."

So late next day to ancient Rome  
 That Senator went meekly home,  
 With his hie, hae, hoo,  
 It was four P. M. o'clock,  
 And his cap seemed too large for Polyphemus.  
 When questioned, "Whither didst thou  
 hie?"  
 He tersely answered, "Alibi!  
 I have traveled every block  
 With my hie, hae, hoo—  
 Of this grand old town of Romulus and Remus!"

—Reader Magazine.

# **Merely Joking.**

Dull Times—"Hello!" said the funny-man to Finnegan, the undertaker. "I suppose your business is dead with you?"  
 Finnegan, "The worst of it is, I haven't buried a livin' soul in near a month!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Sporting Event—Dashiway: "Did you have a hard time winning Miss Summitt?" Cleverton: "I should say I did. Why, when our engagement was announced in the papers, I had to put it among the sporting news."—Life.

Muck-Rake's Progress—"You have finished writing the 'Shame of the Cities'?" "I have." "What next?" "The Turpitude of the Towns." "And then?" "The Villeness of the Villages, of course."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## **Lynching and Public Sentiment.**

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir,—The Halifax Gazette has asked the question, "Will lynching ever cease?" This is a subject in which all law-abiding citizens are interested and deserves an answer. Forty years ago the question was asked, "The Turpitude of the Towns." "And then?" "The Villeness of the Villages, of course."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Less than fifteen years ago there were few elections in Southside Virginia free from fraud and perjury. The law books which were full of statutes regarding the swindler to the penitentiary, but it was an open secret, fully disclosed by The Times at Smith's Precinct.

The fraud and perjury were in the land. When this disclosure was made there was an indictment found by the grand jury, the case was tried before the jury, the jury found the defendant guilty, and the criminal was sent to jail for an hour and held a fine reception in jail for that hour. Yet, he was honorably freed in jail by his friends. Public sentiment demanded that fraud and perjury be practiced, and it was.

Some ten years ago there was a lynching in the county of Greensville. The accused was taken from jail at midnight and hung in the face of the whole world. The newspapers proclaimed that the law was being enforced, and the State was disgraced; that we might expect that we would be regarded as outcasts.

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# **Views of the Virginia Editors**

## **Prohibition at Chase City.**

The recent conviction and punishment of several men who have been selling intoxicating beverages here in a house of prostitution, and the fact that the people are determined that liquor shall not be sold here and they are going to spare no effort to break it up, is all ways pretty well known who is selling the stuff the trouble being to secure sufficient evidence for a conviction. But in this instance the two brave detectives who had been at work on the cases for several days did their work well and so the house was closed and the men who were caught red-handed. The case against them was clear, and Mayor Smith proceeded to administer the law. They had better, like the Arabs, "fold their tents and as silently steal away."—Chase City Progress.

## **Yellow Literature.**

Last Saturday evening a Honrore county merchant was closing his store when he was suddenly confronted by a boy with a revolver, who demanded that he surrender. When the request had been complied with another boy tied the merchant's hands and the two boys then proceeded to rob him of what money there was on the premises. The two boys, one sixteen and the other fifteen years of age, were caught and taken to the jail, and lodged in jail, and it was not until the next day when they were confronted with the fact that the boys of their youth and manhood would perhaps be spent behind prison walls that the gravity of the deed they had committed was fully realized. It is thought that they were doing something to be proud of.

When asked why they had committed the robbery the reply was that they had been reading the cheap trash literature of the yellow-backed variety and that they believed that there was something heroic in the profession of the bandit and were only carrying into practice the teachings that they had been reading. This is only one of the many instances where the youth of the country are being misled by the cheap trash literature that is being sold to boys indiscriminately. The "I have," "What next?" "The Turpitude of the Towns." "And then?" "The Villeness of the Villages, of course."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

As long as such books are published they will be sold and eagerly read by the youth of the country, and they will continue to form their ideals from "Deadwood Dicks" and "Calamity James" there will be occurrences similar to the one in Honrore county. It is the duty of the publishers to place a ban upon the publication of books that poison the mind of the young.—Roanoke Times.

## **Farmers' Prosperity.**

Go to any large gathering of the people in this section of Virginia, such as a Baptist association, a district Methodist conference, a proslavery or a farmers' picnic, and you will see a large number of the vehicles are new and very handsome, the horses, judging from the rate at which they travel, are well groomed, and the drivers are well dressed. Why is it that nearly all the farmer boys eighteen or twenty years old can afford to drive a new car? The answer is, "The farmers are prospering."—Roanoke Times.

It has already been announced in this paper, and the Lynchburg Cotton Mill will voluntarily increase the wages of its five hundred and fifty employees ten per cent. beginning on Monday. This is a most pleasing piece of news, because the action of the company is not due to any demand of the employees or to any threat of a strike. It is the result of the company's policy of the welfare of its employees is the result of a \$15,000 building for their accommodation. The company is a good employer, and the employees are working in harmony, each party paying due regard to the interests of the other. The facts are very creditable to all concerned, and have often found in establishments of the same kind in localities far from the South. The fact that the company has been of frequent occurrence in the past few years. "Live and let live" is a good motto in business affairs. The News congratulates the Cotton Mill Company and its employees on their prosperity.—Lynchburg News.

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# **SOCIAL AND PERSONAL**

## **Into the Golden Lands.**

With life's first laurels in his eager grasp,  
 Down the dim slope of death he went away—  
 Lingered not here disconsolate, as they  
 Who wait and watch the ebbing of the hands  
 Of time, he suddenly broke the bitter bands  
 That bind the soul within its coil of clay,  
 And, with no single hope or faith grown gray,  
 Passed blithe and young into the Golden Lands.

Hope dies, love withers, memory fails and fades;  
 But through the long years' ceaseless  
 Those faint, far echoes from the old Arcades,  
 Blown through the reeds of boyhood long ago,  
 In sunlit hours, in twilight's quiet shades  
 Will speak to us of one we used to know.  
 —James Lindsay Gordon.

## **Honor to Southerners.**

The Atlanta Journal is authority for a story that holds a peculiar interest for all Southern people.  
 Mr. William Ragan, the Journal says, has been the recent guest of Sir Thomas Lipton in an automobile tour of the English coast and a cruise on the yacht with which Sir Thomas hopes, some day, to win the cup from America.  
 Mr. Ragan, who is a native of Virginia, is the son of a Virginia family, and his father, Sir Thomas Lipton, is a native of Virginia. Mr. Ragan's host told him that when he first came to America, youthful and almost penniless, he landed at Charleston, S. C. On account of the great kindness shown him there his heart has always been loyal to the people of the South.

## **New West End Homes.**

Society is moving westward in Richmond, as the number of lovely new homes already occupied and those to be thrown open on Monument Avenue plainly indicate.  
 Mrs. Garrett Wall, who has recently returned from Atlantic City, will move into her home this week. Her sister, Mrs. Horatio, of Cincinnati, has a Monument Avenue residence in close proximity to Mrs. Wall, and these two handsome young matrons will be most agreeable additions to West End society.

The Mary Custis Lee Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, in Lexington, have bought the house which was General Stonewall Jackson's home in that place and, with a clear title, have dedicated it to the use of the county of Rockbridge and the town of Lexington for a hospital. In the appeal which the members make to the citizens of the town and county for funds, they say: "Our people feel the need of such a shelter for the sick and suffering among them. For while the weather citizens of the town and county are able to seek at a distance the medical aid, appliances and attention which can only be found in a well-appointed hospital, for most of us the cost of travel and expensive board put this relief out of reach."

"Here, then, is the opportunity for the county of Rockbridge and the town of Lexington to secure the great boon of a first-class hospital at their own door. This has been made possible by the generous efforts of the Mary Custis Lee Chapter, aided by gifts from admirers of Stonewall Jackson, who wish thus to honor his memory."  
 "The house has been paid for, and is free of debt; but several thousand dollars will be necessary to improve the building, to build the building before it can open its doors to our friends and kindred who need its help and healing. For these funds we now turn to the people of the county and town, who are to share equally in the benefits of the hospital."

## **Personal Mention.**

Mrs. C. W. Vaughan and children, of Highland Park, are guests of Mrs. E. C. Peacock, of Staunton.  
 Dr. G. W. Carrington was a visitor at Crozet, Albemarle county, last week.  
 Major A. W. Garber is spending some time in Staunton with Mr. and Mrs. Arista Hoag.

Miss Maud Scott has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Coghill, of Bowling Green.  
 Misses Lula and Ethel Harris are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Darlington, in Williamsburg.

Mrs. Hunter McGuire expects to return from Healing Springs to Richmond about September 1st. Mrs. Arthur Gordon has been with Mrs. McGuire at the Healing for about two weeks.  
 Mr. and Mrs. William Gray and Mr. Clarence Gray are spending some time at Mrs. Gray's home, "Northfield," in Cumberland county.

Mrs. P. C. Jones left Thursday for Charlottesville. While there she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Farmer, of Grove Avenue.  
 Mrs. Alma E. Dillon and daughter, Miss Grace, have returned from a delightful visit to Wachapreague Hotel, Va.

Mr. D. D. Prosser, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. B. M. Shepherd, of Ashland, leaves this week for Atlanta, Ga., where he will engage in business.  
 Miss Frances H. Overby, who has been spending some time at Wytheville, Va., has returned to the city.

Mrs. Isaac J. Overby, Miss Alice Overby and Miss Y. M. Overby, of Richmond, and Mrs. Lucy G. Cabell, of Nelson county, Va., are at the Majestic, Atlantic City.  
 Mr. B. B. Woodfin has joined his family at Clonmont, Albemarle county.

Miss Julia D. Younger and her sister, Miss Moore, who have been spending some weeks at Hotel Bol Air, near Newcastle, were expected to return yesterday.

Mrs. James A. Oriskany is spending August in Pennsylvania with her sister.  
 Mrs. St. George Bryan and little son left Saturday for the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Nellie Murphy has been visiting her sisters, Mrs